

## THE DAILY JOURNAL

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1890.

WASHINGTON OFFICE—513 Fourteenth st.  
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Business Office. 28; Editorial Rooms. 29.

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JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in

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cent paper, a two-cent postage stamp. Foreign

postage is usually double these rates.

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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

Can be found at the following places:

LONDON—American Exchange in Europe, 449

Strand.

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House.

A MATHEMATICAL SUMMARY OF THE

Democratic legislative ticket would be

expressed by .00001.

ALTHOUGH this is an off year, proceed-

ings in the Ninth district indicate that

politics is fairly lively, even for Indiana.

WHEN the first census was taken, one

hundred years ago, the population of

the United States was 3,929,214. To-day

Indiana has half as many as the whole

country in 1790.

FORTY-THREE thousand men and

women are skirmishing over the country

now, asking people questions which

some newspapers would have us be-

lieve impertinent.

OTHER counties and cities in Indiana

send bright, able, well-equipped men to

the Legislature. Why should this city

and county be represented by an awk-

ward squad of nobodies?

DEMOCRATIC nominees for Legislature:

If the census enumerator does not find

you, send your name, age, nativity, etc.,

to Hon. Sid Conger, Flatrock, Ind. You

are entitled to be counted the same as

if you amounted to something.

THE date for holding the convention

to nominate Republican candidates for

the Legislature has not been set, and

there is no need of haste. In the time to

spare citizens should consider the danger

and disgrace to the city involved in the

election of the gang nominated by the

Democracy, and arrange for the election

of a ticket for which all honest and

decent men can vote.

THE Democrats in Delaware are in a

peck of trouble over the situation there.

If the Saulsburies cannot have their way

as they have for years, they will repeat

their treason of 1888, by which a Repub-

lican Legislature was elected. But

Delaware, if the Republicans were per-

mitted to pay their poll taxes, and reg-

ister, would be Republican, or, at least,

exceedingly doubtful for the Democrats.

THE committee to arrange for a

proper reception to the members of the

scientific convention, to assemble here

in August, should be met by the citizens

with a liberal and hospitable spirit.

The gathering will be an important one,

and its proceedings of world-wide inter-

est, while the sessions will afford in-

struction and entertainment to all who

attend. Indianapolis should show due

appreciation.

THE election in Oregon results in a

substantial Republican victory. The

Democrats elect their Governor by a

small majority, but the Republicans

carry the Congressmen and Legislature.

The latter will elect a United States

Senator to succeed Senator Mitchell.

Governor Penneyer is re-elected by a

narrow majority than he received

four years ago, and the Republican ma-

jorities on Congressmen and Legislature

show that, on general issues, Oregon is

reliably Republican.

THE Journal knows nothing about the

merits of any brand of fire-hose offered

to the city, but, as a general economical

principle, applied to any class of mer-

chandise, it does know that the cheapest

is not always the best. On this prin-

ciple, the minority report of the Coun-

cil committee, recommending the pur-

chase of the best hose practicable within

a certain limit of price, is decidedly to

be approved, as against the majority

report ordering the purchase of the

lowest-priced grades, without regard to

quality.

THE Atlanta Constitution's "warning"

to Northern capitalists and business

men that the profits on the large invest-

ments they have made in various enter-

prises and industries in the South de-

pend on the character of congressional

legislation, comes a little late. The busi-

ness men of the North had this very thing in mind, among others, when they elected a Congress pledged to strengthen and support the protective tariff system. By maintaining the protective system they secure profits to themselves and to all classes of workers.

It is stated that the British govern-

ment has refused to receive Mr. Bur-

gess, the Republican whom the Presi-

dent has appointed, and the Senate con-

firmed, as consul at Tunstall, and the

two governments are corresponding

about the matter. There is no objection

to Mr. Burgess on personal grounds; the

manufacturers of pottery at Tunstall do

not want Mr. Burgess, who knows all

about the business, and desire to retain

Mr. Schoenhof, whom Mr. Cleveland se-

lected for the position, but who has de-

voted his time to traveling about Eu-

rope and writing free-trade reports,

which have been published by the State

Department before Mr. Blaine's advent.

Mr. Schoenhof is just the consul the

British manufacturers desire, as he does

not attend to his business, and does

nothing to check undervaluations.

THE MORE RAPID GROWTH OF CITIES.

One fact which the census which is

now being taken will show in regard to

population, when compared with the

last census, is the more rapid increase

of population in cities than in those por-

tions of the country devoted to agri-

culture and the agricultural villages.

The more rapid growth of urban than

rural population began several decades

ago. In 1840 the inhabitants of cities were

only 8.5 in every 100 population. In 1850

the urban population was 12.5 of every

100; in 1860, 16.1; in 1870, 20.9, and in

1880, 22.5 of every 100. The increase of

urban population was not nearly so

large proportionally during the decade

1870-80 as during the previous

decades, which was due largely to the

rapid settlement of the new

agricultural States during that period.

There is reason, however, to believe

that the census now being taken will

show that the dwellers in cities and

towns of 8,000 and upward will be one-

fifth of the entire population of the

country. Several very natural causes

have contributed to this gradual growth

of urban population. In the early days

of the Republic agriculture was the

chief employment of the people. We

had a limited foreign commerce, but ag-

riculture was the occupation of the peo-

ple. In time manufactures began to

spring up, and these drew population

from the farms to the larger towns.

Then came the revolution in travel and

trade caused by the railroads. Time

and space having been reduced to small

proportions, many villages which were

prosperous under the old and slower

regime, lost their trade and impor-

tance, their business surplusage going

to the cities. Then in the older

States came the labor-saving machines

for the farm. The mower displaced

thousands of men. The reaper, the

seed-sower, the cultivator, etc., fol-

lowed, until now one man can do more

work on a farm than could five or even

ten men as long ago as 1840 or 1850. The

men thus displaced have sought em-

ployment in the cities. They have not

deserted the farms; they have simply

left them because, with the present

crops and methods of tillage, their labor

is not needed. They find employment

in the diversified industries in cities and

large towns which have been fostered

by the protective tariff. Heretofore,

when the census has shown the more

rapid growth of the cities, those excel-

lent people who see trouble in any

change have warned the country of the

danger which, in their judgment, this

movement involved, but practical

people have not heeded it and will con-

tinue to seek the city for employment

so long as they cannot find it on the

farm and can find it elsewhere. As for

the farmer, he surely cannot look with

alarm upon a change in regard to popu-

lation which increases the number of

his consumers.

THAT AWFUL TICKET.

The Sentinel is still trying to locate

the Democratic candidates for Legisla-

ture. It says one of them, perhaps two,

live on the South Side, and the third is

"an active, energetic, intelligent and

upright young man"—name probably

forgotten. When the Sentinel succeeds

in giving the residence and recalling the

names of all the statesmen who consti-

tute the ticket, we trust it will inform a

patient public why they should repre-

sent the city of Indianapolis in the Leg-

islature. Leaving out one candidate,

who has hardly been here long enough

to get his name in the city directory,

not one of the other four possesses the

slightest qualification or fitness for the

position. It is far away the weakest

legislative ticket ever nominated in Ma-

riou county. This county has been re-

presented in the Legislature in past years

by such men as Horatio C. Newcomb,

David Turpie, Nathan Kimball, John-

son W. Gordon, Fielding Beeler, Wil-

liam W. Herod, John R. Wilson, John

B. Conner, Vinson Carter, and others

of equal ability. Compared

with these the nonentities who consti-

tute the present Democratic ticket fur-

nish a painful contrast. What do they

know about municipal reform, about

the principles of legislation, about laws

now on the statute books, or that ought

to be there, about the needs of the city,

or anything else that law-makers ought to know? If they represent anything at all each one of them represents some class interest or personal hobby, and, if elected, would go to the Legislature without any knowledge of the history, the objects or the forms of legislation, and without any conception of the wants of the State or city. The election of such a delegation would make Indianapolis the laughing stock of the State, as it ought to.

CONFLICTING DECISIONS.

An Associated Press dispatch from

Washington, intended to reconcile the

"original-package" decision recently

rendered by the Supreme Court and that

of Brown vs. Huston, 114 U. S.,

says:

There is a very obvious distinction be-

tween these two cases. The case decided

several years ago arose out of taxation, by

a State officer, of a cargo of coal brought

into Louisiana by ship. But before the

coal was taxed a part of it had been sold,

so that, as will be seen, it was no longer an

"original package." In the Iowa case the

court distinctly and explicitly stated that

its decision applied only to cases where the

liquor still remained untouched in the

unbroken package in which it had been

imported into the State. It will thus be

seen that there is a distinction under the

Constitution between the two cases.

This is hair-splitting. In the case of

Brown vs. Huston the coal which gave

rise to the litigation had been sent from

Pittsburg to New Orleans in a fleet of

flat-boats. The record shows that the

plaintiffs in error alleged "that when

said tax was levied the said coal was

afloat in the Mississippi river in the

parish of Orleans in the original con-